

and shorter teeth. The spinous process of the body is of extraordinary length; the caudiform appendage, which is still but little developed, terminates in a pointed extremity bent upwards. The length of the larva is 3 millim.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE VII.

- Fig. 1.* Larva, probably of a Balanide, seen from above. Of the swimming feet, only the middle pair and one of the anterior are seen extended: *a*, carapace; *b b*, horns of the carapace; *c*, eye; *d*, spinous process of the body; *e*, caudiform appendage of the body.
- Fig. 2.* Very young larva of a Cirripede, probably a Lepadide; from the back: *a* to *e*, as in *fig. 1*; *f*, alimentary canal.
- Fig. 3.* A portion of the body of the larva of *Lepas anatifera* after the first moulting, strongly magnified: *a*, central mass of the nervous system; *b*, ocellus; *c c*, the two horns of the carapace.

#### LIV.—Note on *Psammophis Perroteti*, D. & B.

By Dr. ALBERT GÜNTHER.

[With a Plate.]

DUMÉRIL and BIBRON have omitted several important characters in their description of this remarkable snake, which is a truly intermediate form between *Psammophis* and *Dryophis*. One of its most important characters appeared to me to be the keeled scales of the coccygeal region\*; but as nothing of it is mentioned by the French herpetologists, I failed to recognize the first specimens which came under my observation, and described them as a new species—*Dryophis tropidococcyx*. The latter specific name has been chosen with the view of its serving as the name of the genus, if the snake should be considered as a peculiar type. It cannot be referred either to *Psammophis* or to *Dryophis* without disturbing the natural characters of those genera; whilst, as a separate genus, it may be placed in the family of *Dryophidæ*, the characters being rather more in favour of its relation to this family than to the *Psammophidæ*.

#### TROPIDOCOCCYX.

Habit and physiognomy of *Psammophis*. Scales smooth, those of the coccygeal region keeled. Rostral shield far produced backwards. A single nasal, pierced by the nostril; posterior nasal and loreal absent, replaced by the anterior and posterior frontals, which are bent downwards on the side of the head. Pupil horizontal (*Dryophis*). The fifth of the anterior maxillary teeth and the hindmost longest, the latter grooved.

\* A similar peculiarity occurs in *Aspidura trachyprocta*, Cope, and *Trachischium*, Gthr.







Günther, Albert C. L. G. 1860. "LIV.—Note on Psammophis Perroteti, D. & B." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 6, 428–429.

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